# EUROPE.

Minister Bancroft's Letter to Count Bismarck.

The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorn.

Sketches of the Youthful Pair and History of the Royal Marriage Act.

### CRONSTADT DESOLATED BY FIRE.

# Prince of Wales' Speech in

The Canard steamship China, from Liverpool the 15th and Queenstown the 16th of October, arrived at this port yesterday evening, bringing our special dence and mail files from Europe, dated to the day of sailing from England.

Three hundred of the Papal Zonaves arrived in the Mersey October 14, from Itome, by the Italian steamer india. The men were received by the Earl of Denoigh and several other friends. The English

The Liverpow Post of the 15th of October says:-We are now asked to believe that the Empress, at Chiselaurst, was quite surprised at the arrival of Bourbakt from Metz, and that she had nothing whatever to propose to him as a plan for securing the restoration of the imperial dynasty. At Willelmshohe Bourbakt is regarded as a monomaniac; at Chiselaurst, it is said, he is looked upon as a general who has been made the victim of a hoax.

Mr. Russell "Bull Run," of the London Times, and

Count Bismarck disagree upon a matter of fact, the fact being the statement made by the ex-Emperor to King William after Sedan. Count Bismarck said that Mr. Russell's report was pure invention. The North German Gazette, the official journal of the confederation, says only "that the report was slightly inaccurate," and confirms Mr. Russell's statement that the authority he had for the narrative was of the highest kind."

The details of the war, which are contained in the English journals two days later, have been antici-pated in all their main points by the HERALD special felegram reports from day to day.

Count Stanislas Liszezynski addressed a letter to the London Standard urging that Russia intends attacking Constantinopie, and the only way she can be prevented is by a Polish insurrection, which it is the duty of England to foment,

At the final meeting of the English Church Congress, Earl Nelson presiding, the subject of Christian union was discussed, with reference to the Roman and Eastern Churches, Reformed Churches of the Continent and Nonconformists-the Rev. S. May. Canon Freemantie, and Bahop McDougal being speakers. In the af eracen the Rev. Goldsmith Midd read a paper on "What practical steps can be taken owards the reunion of Nonconformists with the

The Eishop of Peterborough said 'It was of no use to talk about union with Nonconformists until they recognized the idea which Nouconformists had formed of the Church."

Among the papers recently found in the Talleries is one giving an account of £2:3,000 invested in foreign funds on account of Napoleon. It is dated mber, 186 L

"An order," says the Lyons correspondent of the London Times, "compelling all the priests to serve in the National Guard, under penalty of three days' imprisonment, has filled the clerical body with consternation and dismay, in consequence of a still more and sclous and sacrilegious act on the part of the municipalty, who are reported to have sent an order to serve in the National Guard to no less a person than the Archbishop blusself. As might be supposed under these circumstances, priests are

All the London morning papers contain leaders on the approaching marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne. Smitsfaction is universally expressed that the Queen has given her consent to the match, the Princess being described as "the flower of the royal house of England," and Lord Lorne, as the future head of the house of McAllum More, being considered well worthy of nolding the high position of the Queen's son-in-law.

The Minister of Public Instruction in Raly has during the last few months, sent to the National Library of Florence more than two hundred volumes and pampalets, printed and litnographed at Cairo by Signer Castelli, who has presented them to the Italian government for that purpose. During eighteen years Signor Castelli has published in his stablishment at Cairo more works in the Arabian language than many Italian editors have published in Italian during the same period of time. German steam shipping companies are entering

into time charters to employ north country English steamships to run upon the stations usually occupied by their own vessels, in trading from North German ports to Antwerp and other places on the Continent. The Admiral, belonging to the Tyne company, is now trading between the Hanse Towns and Antwerp.

The Patt Mutt Gazette speaking of England's policy towards the Continental belligerents says:-

We object to the resolution which seeks to commit England to a "scrictly defensive alliance" with France, because this, too, is a misleading phrese. What is meant by a "strictly defensive attinace" which must begin by attack? Who is to undertake that, if the Germans are beaten back by english and, England will be able to be "no party to invading an inch of German soil?" Germany might immediately attack us in ways which could only by adequately repelled by carrying the war into German iterritory.

How to find bread for 1871 is how a question of the highest laportance in France. Various suggestions We object to the resolution which seeks to commi highest Importance in France. Various suggestions

on this point are made by several French journals. It is projessed that the fand should be occupied by crops of the first utility, such as wheat, oats, potatoes, beans, &c., setting aside for the present all produce of secondary importance as food. In the South tobacco and the mulberry occupy a great part of the soil. "These should be given up for this year and the ground sown with wheat. Many of the preprietors of mulberries in the valley of the Knone have been intending to remove the trees which have been unproductive for the last ten years. They might now cut them down and sow corn in the The London Sporting Gazette mentions a run-

ture between Lord Falmouth and his trainer, which arese in connection with the running of Wheatear in the Oaks, without any reference whatever to the mare's defeat in the Cesarewitch. At Mat Dawson's request, his lordship's horses in training will be removed from Heath House; but nothing has been decided respecting their destination.

The cattle plague before Metz and Paris has extended to sheep.

In consequence of the III health of Lieutenant General Gluemer, the Minister of War von Bayer has again temporarily assumed the command-in-chief of the Baden division of the Federal army.

The London Standard is authorized to give a complete contradiction'to the statement contained in the letter of the correspondent of the News at Tours, to the effect that the Empress of the French was cognizant of the manœuvre by which General Bourbakt was induced to quit Metz.

# GENERAL BURNSIDE'S MISSION.

English Report of His Visits to Paris

English Report of His Visits to Paris.

(Itours correspondence of London Times.)

General Baraside will go into Paris again to-morrow, October S. Count Bismarck likes him, and, indeed, there are few persons of any nation who will not be touched by the cordial nature and uprightness of the man, by his solid good sense and kindiness of hature, and by his clearness of perception, unmarred by affectation is successanauly, which is, perhaps, the highest diplomacy. Count Bismarck has a penchant for Americans of a certain high stamp. He says:—"Hike self-made men. It is the best sort of manufacture in our race." Whether General Burnside has a diplomatic mission in the ordinary sense of the term or not is more than I can assert; but I think he has not, though it would be very surprising if he could go in and out of Paris, see h. June Tayre one day and Count Bismarck another, without exercising some sort of political influence. His own wishes

would certainly be for peace. He is not at all indifferent to the change of feeling produced in the United States by the proclamation of a republic and the everthrow of the Emperor, who dared to interfere with the American continent and to aim at the creation o a throne in Mexico. It would be at fineness triumph for America if the United States government could be the intermediaries in a peace negotiation; but General Burnside has no official relation to the government, and is not in any way accredited to Prussia, the North German Confederation or France. ration or France.

His return after conversations with M. Bismarck will produce a certain effect, but the main object of his presence relates to private affairs.

#### MINISTER BANCROFT.

Bismarck's Congratulations and the Reply

Bismarck's Congratulations and the Reply.

Mr. Eancroft, the American Ambassador at Berlin, appears, says a London journal, to sympatuses as we inti with the Germans as his colleague at Parls does with the Ferneh. Count Bismarck having congratulated him on the recent jubilee of his doctorate, he sent the following reply:—

My DEAR COUNT—I was equally surprised and gratified to find that you, while engaged in the task of reluvenating four per should have found time to send me a friendly congratulation on so long a life being granted to me. It is, indeed, a great happiness to live in a time when three or four men who liked peace above ererything, and, after long and dimentiabors, expected to elose their carears in peace, are acquiring fresh military renown in a defensive war, which to most daring imagination would not have thought of, and in three months are putting Germany's thousand years' hope on the hest way towards realization. I accept, therefore, gratefully the good wishes which are expressed on my advanced age, for age, separated from elernity by a narrow span, is this year of the greatest importance on the earth. They are veterans who are carrying on this German war to its poal. You indeed, are young, but Roon already belongs to the renerable. Molike is only twenty-three days younger than myself and your King surpasses us all in year said youthinliness. May I not be proud of my contemporaries? Continue to honor me with your esteem during the short period which remains to me.

#### THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Coming Union of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne-The Harriage Act. The marriage of British royalty with a subject, says an English journal, though common enough in some previous centuries, has been illegal during the last 100 years, except the royal personage intending to contract such marriage has received for it the

This was stringently laid down in what is known

as the Royal Marriage act (12 George III., cap. 11), which was passed in 1772, at the instance of King George IIL, who was indignant at the marriage of his brother, William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, in 1768, with the widow of Earl Waldegrave, an illegitimate daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, His brother, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, in like manner had offended the King by his marriage in 1771, with Ludy Anne Luttrell, daughter of the Earl of Carhampton, and widow of Mr. Christopher Horton, of Cattonhall, widow of Mr. Christopher Horton, of Cattonhall, Derbyshire. It is well known that the late Duke of Sussex braved his father's displeasure, and, in defaance of that enactment, went torough the ceremony of marriage with the late Lady Augusta Murray, second caughter of John, fourth Earl of Dunmore, first at Reme in April, 1795, and again at St. George's, Hanover square, after the publication of bans on the 5th December following. His royal highness, having been left a widower, married, secondly, Lady Cecilia Lettia Buggin, a daughter of Arthur, second Earl of Arran, now Buchess of Inverses. In the like manner George IV, while Prince of Wales, is said to have contracted a secret marriage with the celebrated Mrs. Fitherbert; but in none of the above cases was the royal sanction given to the union. In the previous century King James II, had married as his first wie Lady Anne Hydo, daughter of the Lord Chancellor Carondon, but previously to that time no member of the royal family of England, strictly speaking, had contracted a marriage with a subject since the reign of Henry VIII. Princesses have been instinctively obcdient to family law, and we do not find an instance of a daughter of a living crowned head marrying a subject later than the reign of Edward III., live centuries since.

Marriages between princesses and subjects have occurred since, but at most in five cases, and all mader peculiar cfroumstances. The Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I, and widow of the King of Bohemia, is understood to have privately married Lord Crawen, at whose house, in Drury lane, she died a few months after her return from evile with Derbyshire. It is well known that the late Duke of

of Bohemia, is understood to have privately married Lord Craven, at whose house, in Drury lane, she died a few months after her return from exile with her nephew, Charles II.; but the circumstances of her nephew, Charies II.; but the circumstances of the marriage are extremely obscure, and the Queen was entirely released from royal control. The Princess Mary, sister of Henry VIII., took the opportunity, ruch to the indignation of her brother, of marrying Charles Standon, who was sent to fet her back from France on the death of her husband, Louis XII.; but the peculiarity of this case is also obvious. Henry VII. permitted three of the daughters of Edward IV, and sisters of Howard. Courtenay and the now extinct Weites; but Henry VII. never mily recognized the legality of the royal title of his father-halaw. We must go back to Edward III. to find an instance of an occupant of the throne bestowing a daughter upon a subject.

# Sketches of the Princess Louise and the Mur-

quis of Lorn. The Princess Louise, says a London journal, whose full haptisma) name is Louise Caroline Alberta, sixth child and fourth daughter of her Majesty, was born on the 18th of March, 1848, so that she is now in her twenty-third year:-

John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland. Marquis of Lorn, is the eldest son of George, eighth Dake of Argyll. Be was born in 1545 and was edu-1866, immediately after attaining his majority, he visited the West Indies and the Spanish Main, and upon his return published the results of his journey in a volume entitled "A Trip to the Tropics," which was very favorably received at the time by the critics and the public. In 1865 he was returned to laribanent for Argireshire, in the liberal interest, and in the same year he was appointed private secretary, without salary, to his lather, the Secretary of State for India. He stil, we believe, holds that post, and in addition to the performance of the dates connected with it he is a regular attendant at the sittings of the House of Commons daring the session. Lord Lorn possesses in a very marked degree the striking personal characteristics of the Campbells, and the peculiar yellow tings of his hair, which tradition has long associated with his family, and his singularly open and handsome lace, make him conspicuous in any upon his return published the results of his journey and handsome lace, make him conspicuous in assemblace in which he may be present. He not hitherto appeared prominently in public, has seldom spoken in the House of Commons. has seidom spoken in the House of Commons. He has, however, given evidence, in the few speeches which he has made, of an ability far above the average. Hitherto he has resided with his father at Inverary and Argyll Lodge, Campiden Hill. As ther of the most powerful of the claus "the Maccultum More" enloyed honors among his own people not inferior to those bostowed upon royalty. The present Duchess of Argyll, the mother of Lord Lorn, is the daughter of the late Duchess of Sutherland, who was for many years one of the Queen's warmest personal friends. On his mother's side Lord Lorn is nearly related to the Duke of Satherland, the Marquis or Westminster, Lord Blantyre and the Marquis of Khdare, cidest son of the Duke of Leinster. His sister is the wife of Lord Percy, eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland.

# What the People Say.

The London Spectator says:-"Society is greatly excited by the news that the Queen, following the precedents of the Stuarts, the Tudors, the Plantageness, but breaking the traditions of the House of Brunswick, has sauctioned the marriage of Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorn. We believe the concession, for we suppose it is a conbelieve the concession, for we suppose it is a concession, will be a popular one, though, as
we have argued, it may involve some odd
consequences, and will diminish that charm of separateness from ordinary mankind which adheres to
the royal caste. We trust Parliament will show its
approval of it by voting the Princess at least as
large a dower as her sisters, the more so as the alliance will be a great political injury to the Marquis.
The English people is the most unreasonable in the
world. It decidedly approves the match, but it will
never aftenet allow Lord Lora to obtain high office.
His appointment hereafter, say to the Indian Viceroyalty, would be instantly denoanced as a "Court
job."

# THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Royal Visit to Edinburg-Reception by the People and Freemason Society-The Fing

of Flodden Field.

of Fledden Field.

(Edinburg foct, 13) correspondence of London Times.)

This day was observed as a general holiday in Edinburg, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales laying the foundation-stone of the Prince of Wales laying the foundation-stone of the new Royal Infirmary. The weather continued dull all day, but from early morning rath had ceased to-fail, and, although the absence of sunshine lessened the brillancy of the day's proceedings, there were no unfavorable elements to spoil the pleasure of the great concourse of speciators.

The route followed by the procession was about a mile and a hal in length, and along its entire line, as well as alsewhere in the city, flags and other decorations were profusely displayed. The Masonic lodges which took part in the procession—170 in number—assembled in Charlotte square at one o'clock, The Masons present numbered above 4,000, and among them were several representatives of English lodges. Immediately in front of the Grand Lodge, at Freemason's Hall, in George streat, the blue bianaet, a historic flag borne at Flodden, was carried by Lodge Edinburgh Journeymen, No. 8, guarded by a body of halberdiers. The Prince was accompanied in his carriage by Lord Dalhousie, Grand Master, and Lord Rossiyn, Depaty Grand Master, in Princess, who also joined the procession at Freemason's Hall, occupied a carriage with Lady Rossiyn, Lady Walden and Colonel Tescanle. Previous to the arrival of the processica at the site a number of public bodies, in-

cluding the corporation of Edinburg, the University author. Les, the managers of the Royal Infirmary, &c., crossed from Heriot's Hospital and took up their position within the enclosure. Around the site of the foundation stone extensive galleries had been erected, which were filled with a brilliant company, including the most preminent citizens and a large number of ladies.

At the commencement of the ceremony the Lord Provost then handed to the Prince an elegant suiver gitt trowel, richly chased, and engraved with the Prince's arms and the arms of the Royal Infirmaty. A hermetically scaled bottle was then placed in the cavity of the under stone, with a brass plate narrating the style of his Royal Highness and the purpose of the building to be erected. The Prince having spread the mortar the upper stone was lowered into its place according to proper Masonic form. The Junior Grand Warden applied the level, and the substitute Grand Warden applied the square to the stone. The Prince then gave the stone three knocks with his mailet and said—"May the Almighty Architect of the universe look down with benignity upon our present undertaking and crown the edifice of which we have now inid the foundation with every success." The cornneopia with flowers and corn was then handed to the Prince, who emptied the contents upon the stone, afterwards pouring a libation of oil and wine from massive silver vascs.

The Rev. Valentine Fatthful, Grand Chaplain, afterwards pouring a libation of oil and wine from massive silver vascs.

The Rev. Valentine Fatthful, Grand Chaplain, then read the usual Masonic prayer in the following terms:—"Praise be to the Lord immortal and Eternal who formed the heavens, the foundation of the earth, and extended the waters beyond it, who supported the pillars of nations, and maintains in order and harmony surrounding words. We implore Thy aid. May continued blessings of an all bounteous Providence be the lot of these our native shores, and may the Almighty Ruler of events delgn to direct the hand of our gracious sovereign, so that she may pour down blessings upon her people, and may that people, hving under sage laws and under a free governmen; ever feed grateful for the blessings they enjoy.

Three cheers were then called forth and heartify given.

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Three cheers were then called forth and heartily given.

The Princk said—My Lord Provost, Most Worshipful Grand Master, my Lord Frovost, my thanks for the kind words in watch you have addressed me to-day, I can assure you that it has been a source of great gratification to me, as well as to the Princess of Wales, to come to Edinburg, though only on a flying visit, to take part in the interesting ceremony of to-day. It has always been the wisu and desire of the Princess and myselt, in the various duties which we have to perform, to discharge those duties in such a way as may be conducive to the happiness and welfare of the community at large—(cheers)—and I can assure you, gentlemen, I feel that the work in which we have been engaged to-day is one which will confer a great and lasting benefit on the community. (Cheers.) I sincerely trust that this Royal infirmary, the foundation stone of which we have laid this day, may continue prosperous and successful, and I wish also prosperity to those who have undertaken so good a work. The infirmary, as you are all well aware, gentlemen, is entirely kept up by voluntary contributions, and it has this great advantage, that it will receive all classes of people and people of all countries. There is nothing better than that, Gentlemen, I feel convinced that with the Lord's help this infirmary will prove a lasting benefit to the city of Edinburg. (Cheers.) I rejoice to hear that her Majesty the Queen has give a donation, and I feel sure, after that example, many large donations will follow. Adow me, my Lord Provost, to thank you for the trowet that you have given me to-day, and in turning to the brethren whom I see besore me, allow me to express to them how gratifying it is to me to have this day performed my first Masonic act in Scolland. (Cheers.) I regoice to hear that her majesty the Queen has give a donation, and I feel sure, after that example, many large donations will follow. Adow me, my Lord Provost, to hea

The Grand Master (Lord Dalhousie) then called for three cheers from the Masons for their royal and illustrious patron, which were most cordially given. Owing to the failure of a barricade at the entrance the centre was inconveniently crowded with the Masons during the ceremony, and at its conclusion there was a general scramble to obtain possession of the flowers and corn that had been thrown upon the

The Prince and Princess of wales drove off in the same carriage, returning by the original route to the Douglass Hotel. The Masonic lodges returned also through the streets, which had been fined by the military in garrison and by a large number of the local volunteers.

The whole of the day's proceedings passed of without accident of any sort.

# RUSSIA.

Our European files of the 15th inst. report as fol-lows:—A fearful misfortune has desolated Cronstadt. Sixty-two houses have been reduced to ashes in the course of a few hours. More than 2,000 people belonging to the poorer classes have been left without shelter. The Orphan Asylum of the town, the pres-

shelter. The Orphan Asylum of the town, the presbytery of the Churen of the Epiphany and a small
building beionging to the State, in which was a
depot of naval models, were burned. Three streets
have been entirely destroyed.

The fire commenced on the evening of Sunday,
September 20 (October 2), at 11 o'clock, and at two
in the morning the whole of the district above
named was one immense mass of fire. The fire was
not mastered till six o'clock, and on Thursday evening it had not been completely extinguished. According to the first estimate the loss must have beed
300,000 rubles at least, without counting the furniture destroyed, which must have been considerable.
The house property was covered by insurance.
The greater part of the houses were inhabited by
working in the powder mills and workshops of the
port.

# THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Massing Near the Proth.

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A correspondent of the Dziennik Pananski says that he has just returned to Lemberg from Podolla, where he has passed the whole of the summer, and that, sithough there is not much indication of special military preparations, the troops are so stationed along the frontier that 100,000 men could be marched across the Pruth or into Galicia at a very short notice. The officers are very hostile to Germany, and they expressed their an uppathy in so open a manner that the government had to interiere. There is no doubt, says the correspondent, that the latter is on very good terms with Prussia, and the general impression in the army seems to be that a new Turkish campaign is immilient, flussia now having her hands free through the defeats of France and the consivance of the Berlin government. Her only opponents could be Austria and England, neither of which would, in the opinion of the Russians, be a serious obstacle to the realization of their plans.

#### NAPOLEON THE FIRST ON CITY DEFENCE.

A correspondent of the London Times extracts the following from the fifth volume of the "Commentaries of Napoleon J. ":-

How will you attempt to fortify a town with an immense circumference? You will need eighty or 100 armed fronts, \$6,000 or 6,900 soldiers as a gartson, \$60 or 1,000 guiss in battery. But \$6,000 soldiers are on arms. Would it not be better to employ such a force in the field? This objection has often been made against great fortresses, but it is false, because it does not recognize the distanction between a soldier and aman. No doubt it would be necessary to have for the defence of a great capital 50,000 or 60,000 soldiers. At a period of misfortunes and great calamities States may be deficient in soldiers, but can never want men for their internat detences. Fifty thousand men, with 2,000 or 8,000 guinners, may defend a capital, and keep out an army of 506,000 or 40,000 men, while these 50,000 men in the open field, if they are not trained soldiers commanded by experienced officers, will be just to dignt by 3,000 cavairy.

# NAPOLEON'S NOVEL.

Among other papers found at the Tulleries is the graft of a novel by the Emperot. It is a story intended to illustrate the advantages of the imperial system. The general character of the plot will be gathered from the following passage, which has been translated by a correspondent of the London

been translated by a correspondent of the London News:—

M. Benob, an honest grocer of Moon street, went to America in 1817. After having travelled in the region which les between the Hudson and the Mississippi he returned to France in April, 1888, having passed nearly nineteen years stroad. He had heard distant rumors of what had occurred in France since 1848, without being able accurately to estimate these changes. Some French refugees told him that France groaned under a despotism, and that he would return to find degraned and improvershed that country which he had left in so fourishing a condition under the reign of Louis Pmilippe. Our friend Benoit accordingly arrived at Brest in the transathantic pecket. He enters the harbor full of prejudices, regrets and apprehensions. "What are these vessels?" he asks of the first sailor he meet, "so black and ugly compared with the beautiful sailing ships I left behind me." "Why, these are the armor-plated vessels, the invention of the Emperor. Clothed in irou, they are proof against enet; and this transformation has destroyed, to a certain extent, the naval supremacy of England," "Possibly; but I regret our old ships with their masts and picturesque sails." He seea the crowd going towards the mayoralty to the elections. Astonishment at universal suffrage. Astonishment at the ratironds which permetal France, also at the electric telegraph.

The imperial romancist now conducts his hero to Paris, and shows him the embellishments of the city and its fortifications. M. Henoit goes to buy certain articles; he is amazed to find them so cheap, owing to the commercial treaty. He fancied there were writers in prison: an error. No disturbances: no pointiest prison: an error. No disturbances: no pointiest prison: an error. As disturbances: no pointiest prison: an error. As disturbances: no pointiest prison: an error. As disturbances: no pointiest prison: an error.

#### GERMAN LOSS IN THE WAR.

The official Prussian Staatsanzeiger has hitherto ublished seventy-one corrected lists of casualties in the united German armies, extending to the 4th inst, and including the losses before Toul and Strasbourg. From these a correspondent has comfled the following particulars of killed, wounded

DEAD.—Generals, 2; colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors, 43; captains and lieutenants, 477; ensigns, cornels, sergeant majors and bandmasters, 126; sergeants, corporals, bandmen and trumpeters, 758; privates, 6,788; surgeons and hospital assistants (non-combatants), 7. Total dead, 522 officers,

Ants (non-combatants), 7. Total dead, 522 officers, 1,675 men.

WOUNDER.—Generals, 7; colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors, 90; captains and lieutenants, 1,447; sergeant majors, &c., 490; sergeants, &c., 2,938; surgeons, 36; hospital assistants, 6; privates, 29,447. Total wounded—1,533 officers, 32,945 men.

Missing.—Officers, including 1 colonel, 13; engigns, 2; sergeant majors, 5; drum major, 1; sergeants and corporals, 97; privates, 5,860. Total missing, 124 officers, 6,860 men.

Total German losses to the 4th of October, 2,194 officers, 40,450 men.

The number of French "killed and wounded," no lists being published in France, is not known.

#### DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Remarks on the Condition of France. M. Drouyn de Lhuys was a guest at the annual dinner of the Royal Jersey (British) Agricultural and

In replying to the toast drunk to him as President of the Société d'Agriculture de France, he was very deeply affected, and said that the state of his feelings would not permit him to dwell at such length as he could wish on a subject which engrossed so much of his attention as that of agriculture. He said:-You cannot expect from me, in the melancholy circumstances to which my presence among you is attributable, any very extended or flowery speech. I may well adopt the language of the Hebrew children of old, and say, anguage of the Hebrew children of old, and say, "How can I sing a song in a strange land?" Methits I hear from afar, while solourning here, a stranger among you, the din of battle and the sartess of deata in my beloved country. Methits I see in the dark perspective long days of havoc urging their destructive course, and brilliant squadrons mowing their bloody way through embattled hosts. Pardon me if for a moment I have east a shade of gloom over this smilling scene. As your guest I express to you my sincerest gratitude for the cordial hospitality accorded by you to me as President of the Sociéte d'Agriculture de France."

The honorable gentleman's remarks were greeted The honorable gentleman's remarks were greeted

#### MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

The water famine in Alyth, Scotland, has lately been so great that only "a drink per head in twenty four hours is supplied."

When "Buccleuch and Queensbury" (the duke) wrote from Dalketth to order wire fenous, the manufacturer addressed his unrecognized Grace as "Messrs, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Dalketth."

"Messrs. Bucciench and Queensberry, Daikeith."

The freedom of the burg of Montrose has been conferred upon Hercules Scott, Esq. It will be recollected that in India several years ago he occupied a distinguished office under the government.

At the Glasgow Circuit Court, on October 5, Samuel Watson Dempster was sentenced to ten years' penai servitude for having forged and untered four bills of exchange for sums amounting to £554. The foundation stone of a new church was laid at Omagh, Ireland, on October 8, by the Duke of Aber-

and, some raison, or largert, county Kerry, Ireland, son of an owner of property there, has been fired at and severely beaten as he was returning home. Mr. Eiliott was accompanied by a man named MacManon, who warded off a final blow simed by the assailant or he would have been killed. It appears the property had been in chancery for many years and unliriet. An increased rent was demanded and some of the tenants were threatened with eviction.

A woman named Cape, who keeps the Post Office, to which is attached a provision store, at Castledermot, near Carlow, has been brutaily murdered by a shopman in her emptoy. The deceased was a widow and had relused the addresses of the murderer, who attacked her with a kaife. She was fearfully cut about the head, throat and besom, and in trying to protect her mother a daughter of the deceased had four of her fingers cut off. The man was apprehended at once, and declared that it was his hitention to kill the deceased and a for destroy himself.

On October 10 a larger French man of wer while

tion to kill the deceased and a ter destroy himself.

On October 10 a large French man-of-war, while hotly pursuing a German merchant vassel, got upon the cross sand off Great Yarmouth, England. Her position was seen from the shore, and steam tugs were speedly despatched to her as stance, but before they reached her she floated off the sand and steamed away to the south. The German vessel subsequently put into Yarmouth harbor.

October 3, while the Tyne steamer Selina was at sea off Shields Harbor, in search of vessels, a carrier pigeon dropped on board. It was picked up, and found to be shot and in a dying condition. Upon being examined its wings were found to be marked with cyphers. It is supposed to have come from France, as the cyphers appear to be French.

The Rhenish Courier makes merry over the war

The Rhenish Courier makes merry over the war map with which the French officers were supplied as guides in the campaign "against Prussia," and a copy of which has been forwarded from Sedan. The Rhine, judging it by the scale on which the rest of the country is represented, would be nearly five miles wide, and does not rise, as is commonly believed, in the Alps, but proceeds from the Lake of Constance, which, moreover, has no tributary from Switzerland.

Two extraordinary cases of elopement have just occurred at Bower Madden, Thurso, A tribe of tinkers were lately blyonacked near the houses of two small farmers at the place mentioned, when it happened that two young fellows connected with the tribe succeeded so far in captivating the hearts of two of the farmers' daughters that an elopement was planned and carried into effect. It is supposed that the young women and their swarthy charmers have gone to Orkney.

A man has been busy about Woolwich and Plumstead, England, engaging boys and girls to go to

A man has been busy about Woolwich and Plumstead, England, engaging boys and gris to go to Birmingham, promising them constant employment in cartridge making, at good wages. Only those who have been accustomed to the work in the Royal Arsenal are accepted, as the work is described as "mrent," and there is no time for instruction; but it is said that as many as 500 hands can be taken. October II the agent started by rail for Eirmingham with about fifty boys, but left representatives to collect both boys and giris, the latter being in most request. The Mayoress of Chester (England), Mrs. F. A. Dickson, has to necordance with the continues of the continues

The Mayoress of Chester (England), Mrs. F. A. Dickson, has, in accordance with an old custom been presented with a silver cardle, she having given birth to a boy during the mayoraby of her husband. The cradle was subscribed for by the clizens, Mr. Dickson's is the first mayoraby during which the old custom has been observed at Chester. The testimonial consisted of a silver centre pleoe, with two side stands, on a plateau of silver gift. The cost of the plate was £250. The cradie itself, which is no larger man a walnut, is suspended from the centre piece, and is after the fashion of a nautilus shell.

the centre piece, and is after the fashion of a nantilus shell.

Specimens of the Australian nut were transmitted to the Oxford (England) meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society by Dr. Hooker. The Gardeners' Chromiete says:—It will be seen that the fruit in 
question has a leathery rind like that of a wainut, 
within which is a hard, woody stone, enclosing the 
large nut-like seed. The flavor of these nuts is infly 
equal to that of a Kentish fibert.

The Staatsantseger publishes an official summary 
of the number of sick, wounded and cured in the 
German armies slice the commencement of the war. 
The number of sick and wounded registemed by the 
proper department is 64,450. These soldiers were 
received in 1.188 hospital and ambulance seports, 
forty-eight being military hospitals and ambulances 
and the remainder those established by societies and 
private persons. The convalescents who have returned to their regiments, or have been sent into the 
interior, number 4,597. The wounded who were discharged cured, including a few invalided soldiers, 
number 8,885; 518 wounded and sick have died in 
the hospitals. The proportious per cent are—848 
convalescent, 600 cured, 0.95 invalid, 0.85 deceased. 
A correspondent of the London Times, writing 
from Kertin on the list of October divestor. A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Berlin on the 1st of October, gives the following account of the works for the defence of Paris.—From the energy displayed it may be expected that by the time the heavy artillery arrives the earth-works that are to receive it will be ready. He adds:—The 93 basions of the main ramparts, each about 400 metres long, are defended by from eight to ten 12-pounders. Gates and sallyperts have guns of heavier calibre mounted on cast fron carriages. The total of the guns on the main ramparts is reported at 1,226; of the detached forts in front of the main ramparts Charenton has 70 guns, Vincennes, 117; Nogeut 58; Rosny, 56; Noisy-le-See, 57; Romain-ville, 49; Aubervillers, 66; Fort de l'Est de St. Denis, 52; La Briche de St. Davis, 61; Mont Vajerien, 79; 1837, 54; Vanves, 45; Montrouge, 40; Hicetre, 40; 1vry, 70. These figures include the guns of the outworks attached to the various forts.

It has been the unanimous opinion of even the

lvry, 70. These figures include the gains of the outworks attached to the various forts.

It has been the unanimous opinion of even the "oldest innabitant" that a pig was incapable of sustaining itself for any length of time by awhiming, from the fact that from their peculiar mode of using their forelegs the sharp hoof would out their throat. The following will tend to disabuse such impressions:—The lugger George & William, Hunter, of Lowestoft, when seven miles off Southwold, picked up a live pig. Poor "piggy" had had a long swim, for there was no vessel to be seen near the spot.

Mr. Spender Perceval, the barrister appointed to ravise the list of voters for the city, recenily resumed his sittings at the Court of Common Pleas, Guidhall, when Mr. Louis Birnsting!, 20 and 21 Basinghall street, claimed to be registered. Mr. C. Smith objected to the claimant on the ground that he was an alien. The claimant said he was born in Hungary and had come to England when very young. He afterwards went to Australia, where he remained for many years. By virtue of an act of the Colonial Legislature a residence of a certain period in that egislature a residence of a certain period in that colony naturalized him and obtained the rights of a cotion naturalized film and obtained the half of British subject. The revising barrister said the case must stand over until the claimant could prove to his satisfaction that this was the case.

#### KD. LING A BURGLAR

The Trap Gun Episode-An Ignerant or Partisan Jury Cener, the Gunamith—Is a Man's House His Catle ?—A Bullying "Politician."

The friends of George Tweedle, the man killed by the explosion of a trap gun last Monday pight while attempting to force an entrance to the gunmith shop of Joseph D. Agostino, 201 East Twenty-third street, appeared at the City Heil yesterday morning to watch the inquisition proceedings before Coroner Flynn. Agostino was present, as were also many of his friends Captain Cameron, of the Eighteenth precinct, said he knew nothing derogatory to the character of deceased up to the time he met his violent death, but heard that he was an industrious man, and had been employed at several places in the ward. As the investigation proceeded

AN UPTOWN POLITICIAN,

who said he had no authority to speak for the relatives of the deceased, although he desired to, was permitted to say a few words in behalf of Tweedle, and after the verdict was returned by the

permitted to say a few words in behalf of Tweedle, and after the verdict was returned by the jury this politician became unduly excited and characterized the act of Agostino as one of murder, saying at the same time that he should see the case was presented to the Grant Jury.

ONLY ONE WITNESS.

Officer Winship was examined and a synopsis of his testimony and the verdict of the jury will be found below. The officer testified that on Teesday merming last he was called into the rear yard of premises 201 East Iwenty-third street, and there found the decease I lying under the window with his head badly shattered, there being clood and brains scattered about the body; on examining the shop the witness found a Springfield musket planted on a block, with the muzzle of the weapon pointing upwards and within a few incres of the shutter; as string was attached to the trigger and also to the shutter, so that if the latter should be forced open the musket would explode. Agostino on being questioned admitted that he had placed the gun in the window, and gave as his reason for doing so that his place had been broken open two or three times or attempted to be forced in for the purpose of roobery; the witness is of the opinion that deceased was in the act of forcing the window at the time he was shot; the yard was surrounded by a fence some nine feet high and secured by a gate which was securely fastened with a lock; the chisel and broomstick shown to the witness were found lying near the body of deceased and doubtless were used in attempting to break open the gunshop.

and doubtless were used in attempting to break open the gunshop.

THE RELATIVES OF DECEASED had no witnesses to show that he was at the window, where death so suddenly and unexpectedly overtook nim, for a legitimate purpose, and the Coroner gave the case to the jury, who, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following verdict:—

'That George Tweedle came to his death on the 24th day of October, 1870, by a genshot wound in the head from a trap gan, while foreinly opening the window of the workshop of Joseph D. Agostino; and we censure him for having plauted said trap and we censure him for having planted said trap gun so." On the finding of the jury Agostine was examined. He is forty-five years of age, was born in Stelly and lives at 161 East Twenty-second street. He said, in relation to the matter, "I am not guity of any criminal intent in causing the death of the deceased." Agostine, who was under bail, then left the court with he friends. deceased." Agostino, who was under bail, then left the court with his friends.

#### A STORY OF THE SEA.

Resens of the Crew of an Abandoned Vessel-Statement of the Captain of the Crescent City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1870. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

As your paper has given the only correct state-ment regarding the attempt at towing in and the abandonment of the bark Inez, from Maracaibo for New York, and that very briefly, I would respect fully ask the privilege, through your columns, of giving a more explicit account of the affair more especially that some of our daily journals may see how little they know about some matters which they printed. On September 18, about noon, on my passage from

New Orleans to New York, between Cape Hatteras and Barnegat, I made a bark a little to the westward of my course, with the Venezuelan flag at the fore and the English ensign down at the mizzen. Kept off and halled. Asked what was wanted. Kept off and halied. Asked what was wanted. The reply was, "Am leaking and wish to be towed to New York." Without any further parley lowered one of our lifeboats, the sea being too heavy to risk getting near enough to throw a line. In one hour's time had his hawser of six inch and ours of nine inch fast and parcelled. Supposed that they would hold to tow her across the Western Ocean. In this I was disappointed. I shaped my course for New York, it being too thick to run for the Delaware, making about six miles an hour, wind fair and sail on both ships, but such a heavy easterly swell that the bara's hawser parted about an hour after we took hold of her. Just before night the steamer's hawser parted. While hanling in the end to keep it clear of our propeller wheel, the bark shot up under our lee, the end of her diving jibboom striking our midship boat davit, carrying away all her head gear to the knightheads. She then fel of clear of us. At the request of the only man on board who could speak English we sent a lifeboat and took them all off, even took mookey. The crew were thirteen in number. After taking them off I sent my first officer on board, with my boal's crew, to accordant how much water she had in, and if not leaking badly to set her licits and we would le by her until morning. At eight P. M. he returned; reported less than two feet of water in her, an old loud, not over two hundred tons; cargo nothing but logwood. However, we made all preparation to he long wood. However, we made all preparation to he inch had been deed to be principal defence at the tria, it appears that soon after he defence at the tria, it appears that soon after he defence at the tria, it appears that soon after he defence at the tria, it appears that soon after he defence at the tria, it appears that soon after he defence at the tria, it appears that soon after he defence at the tria, it appears that soon after he defence at the tria, it appears that soon after he defence the tria, it appears that soon after he defence the tria, it The reply was, "Am leaking and wish to be towed ner until morning. A cigniff. M. he returned; reported less than two feet of water in her, an old hull, not over two hundred tons; cargo nothing but logwood. However, we made all preparation to lie by her till morning. Found I was shouling my water fast, a gale increasing from the northeast. If I succeeded in getting the bark in I would have to coal at the Breakwater, with a full cargo and a fair number of passengers. I foil I had run risk enough to save so little property. All the lives that were at stake were on board my ship, so at twenty minutes past one on the morning of the 18th, leaving the bark linez to her iste, I bore up for New York. She was afterwards picked up by a schooner and sailed into the Breakwater. Had it not been for sixty fathoms of hawever that I let hanging to her weather bow she would have been on the beach before dayight. When I arrived in New York I had only eight tons of coal in the bunkers; found the linez had been a condemned vessel, and was pleased to think that I had tried to do no more, and any one can see that what I did was necessary. As to the facts of the above I would refer the daily journals who have been so strangely misled to the procest of the captain of the bark linez. Respectfully.

Master of steamship Crescent City.

# INTER STING SCHOOL CEREMONIST.

Retirement of Mr. David B. Scott from the Principalship—Speeches by Trustees and Members of the Board of Education—Fresentation of Testimonials.

Mr. David B. Scott, for twenty-one years principal of Grammar School No. 40, at 227 East Twenty-third street, has given notice of his intention to retire from that position on the 1st of November. Being desirous of manifesting their regard for him, the tenchers and pupils of the school, as well as former pupils and several distinguished friends of education, mos in the large hall of the building yesterday afternoon to take part in the exercises commemorative of the occasion. There were about 1,000 boys with their friends as

that left this school some sleep under the Southern battleficia, some are buried in the vasty deep, and some ill honorable positions in the land. They will aften that I have triel to fulfil my yows, but I abtribute all the good I have been permitted to perform to the support I have received from the Board of Education. Although I leave you I shall still be in harness, and I shall die in harness—there is greater honor than dying in harness.

# THE RICHMOND FORGERY CASE.

Trial and Conviction of Ex-Mayor and United States Commissioner Chahoon-

History of the Case.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27, 1870. The trial of ex-Mayor George Cahoon for forgery and uttering a forged note of \$7,000, which has occupied the past week in the Hustings Court here, was concluded last night and the case was given to the jury, which this morning returned into cours with a verdict of guitty of uttering a forgery and assessing the punishment at four years in State Prison. Though an outline of this remarkable case, which has developed an amount of the most unblushing swindling and infamy on record, has already been published in the HERALD, it is again necessars to give a brief

HISTORY OF THE SWINDLE. Some eight or ten years prior to the late war & foreigner named Solomon Haunstien came to this city city and worked at his trade, which was that of a cordwainer and shoemaker. In the year 1849 he was stricken with the gold fever, which then raged, and, like thousands of others, went to California, where he succeeded in accumulating an amount of money, with which he returned to this city. Part of his smail fortune he invested in real estate, and with the remainder he opened a barroom and restanrant, doing a thriving business until HIS DEATH BY SUICIDE,

which occurred in July, 1851. While in a state of delirium tromens the unfortunate, though quiet and successful Swiss (for he was a native of Switzerland), shot himself through the head with a pistol, in the house of a mulatto woman, with whom he cohabited. At his demise he was found to be without hetrs, and being intestate his property accrued to the State by its established laws and statute, being valued at about eight or nine thou-sand dollars. Those who knew Haunstien speak of him as an orderly citizen, a man of intelligence and remarkable business capacity. His property was then taken possession of by a well known citizen here, named Richard D. Sanxay, as curator of the estate, in whose hands it remained during the entire period of the war, no adjudication of it being had. Thus the matter rested; years rolled by, and, in the heat, excitement and comparative chaos in which the country was then involved, Haunstien, the suicide, and his property entirely escaped the memory of even those ottizens who were familiar with the case. GEORGE CAHOON.

the accused, who is related by marriage to a well known New York editor, is a native of that State, but his parents removed to Virginia and settled in Botetourt county while he was a child, and he was raised and educated there. At the breaking out of iostilities, following the example of a great many others whose sympathies were with the North, he left the State and remained abuntil the conclusion of hostilities. When peace had been resorted Cahoon again came to Virginia, and was for a considerable period Commonwealth's Attorney for Elizabeth city county. From that blace he migrified to Fiorida in the spring of 1803, where he became acquainted with William H. Gleeson, late Licutenant Governor of that State, and in December of the same year, returning again to Virginia, he settled in this city, where he was regarded as a carpet-bagger, and engaged in the dubious practice of law. In May, 1803, he was appointed Mayor of tals city by General Schofield, and he now holds the office of Commissioner in Chancery for the United States District Court, which appointment he received from that notorious legal empyric Judge Underwood. As the facts in the forgery case, in which Cahoon is the principal character, have been developed by the evidence for the defence at the trial, it appears that soon after he came here, in 1863, a man came to his law office and gave him for collection.

A BOND FOR \$7,000, to Virginia, and was for a considerable period Com-

brought suit on the bond against Sanxay, cirator, Strange to say the latter person for some reason had changed his mind as to the spuriousness of the claim; for m. March, 1867, Cahoon obtained a Judgment for the whose amount of \$1,000. Sanxay put in no plea, and ahowed the case to go by default, though he had employed Mr. Johnson H. Sanas, a preminent hawyer here, as his atterney in the case, thus making a third conspirator in the name of William Gleeson, assignee of John W. Thompson vs. R. D. Sanxay, carator. Haunsten having left no personal property it became necessary in order to subject his real estate to the payment of this indigment to obtain a decree of the Chancery Courtier to subject his real estate to the payment of this indigment to obtain a decree. This bill was in the hand willing of Mr. Johnson H. Sands, Sanxay having for such a decree. This bill was in the hand willing of Mr. Johnson H. Sands, Sanxay havyer, and was filed by him, as counsel, with the knowledge and co-operation of Cahoon. The decree was obtained and the proceeds of the suc were ordered to be pair to George Cahoon, attorney of William Gleeson, assignee. In the proceedings in this chancery suit Richard S. Sanxay, the son of the carator, was appointed special commissioner to self the property. This he did, realizing \$4,996 74, and that stain he paid over to Cahoon, whose recept, as counsel for William Gleeson, is filed among the documents in the case in the Circuit Court. In addition to this record evidence there was also filed a power of attorney from William Gleeson. anthorizing Cahoon to receive and recept for the honey. Thus, the documents alone bring together finese conspirators to cheat and derraud the Sare out of \$7,000—Cahoon, Sands and the two Sanxays, by means of a bond which they knew to be forged, supported by other forged documents in the nathors of parties with forging an uttering a forged bond, and with a conspirators to cheat and derraud the Commonwealth of Virginia, Another character who merits some description as th

in the services commemorative of the occasion. There were about 1,000 boys with their friends assembled in the halt, and the office of the occasion. There were about 1,000 boys with their friends assembled in the halt, and the office of the occasion of the occasion. There were about 1,000 boys with their friends assembled in the halt, and the office of the occasion of the occasion. There were about 1,000 boys with their friends assembled in the halt and the process of the occasion of the o